NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877.

THE COUNT IN CONGRESS. A PLAN OF COMPROMISE REPORTED. IT IS ON THE WHOLE FAVORABLY RECEIVED-CRIT-HISMS BY BOTH PARTIES, BUT LITTLE OPPOSI-

TION-EAGER INTEREST OF BOTH HOUSES, The compromise plan of conducting the count of the electoral vote was reported to both houses of Congress yesterday. Scarce any other subject occupied attention in Washington. The plan is the same as twice described in THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches. It is enticised adversely by men of both parties who had convictions of their own, which they had hoped to see embodied in the measure, but no one declared himself in opposition to it. It is believed the measure will pass. THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches to-day give the first impressions of Gen. Grant, Mr. Ferry, and Congressmen of both parties in regard to the bill. Resolutions in regard to the counting of the electoral vote and the sphere of Congress in regard to it were presented yesterday in the New-York Legislature and in a convention of Kentucky Democrats.

IN THE SENATE.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE-THE BILL CERTAIN TO PASS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- It cannot be said that the plan of the committee was received very favorably by the members of either house. Almost every one had ideas of his own which he desired to have adopted, and the passage of this bill supersedes the pet plan of procedure which a majority of the members hoped to see agreed to. Notwithstanding the abundance of adverse criticism the bill encounters, its passage may be confidently predicted. At least such is the pisin outlook to-night. The men who denounce it most strongly do not say that they anticipate its defeat, and do not even propose to make an open fight against it. They usually end their eriticisms by saying that they suppose the final adoption of the compromise is inevitable.

Nothing was thought of or talked about at the Capitol to-day except the report of the Electoral Committee. Although the outlines of the bill agreed to vesterday were generally known this morning, there was an anxiety and eagerness manifested not only by the Senators and Representatives but by hundreds of people who gathered at the Capitol early in the day to hear the text of the measure read and to learn how it would be received. The report was presented to the Senare by Mr. Edmunds just as soon as the committee adjourned their meeting to-day, being apparently for the purpose of carefully examining the printed copy of the bill agreed upon last night. The news that the report was in spread rapidly through the lobbies and coat-rooms, and the vacant chairs in the chamber were speedily filled. Perfect silence prevailed and the closest attention was given the reading. Everybody recognized the gravity and importance of the occasion. The members of the committee had a look of serious satisfaction-all except Mr. Morton, who appeared to be in ill-humor. He apparently remembered the comforting power of apples spoken of in the Scriptures, for he dispatched a boy for one and ate it during the reading. Mr. Conkling nervously washed his hands with invisible soap and water. Mr. Edmunds sat with fingers interlocked across his vest, twirling his thumbs. Mr. Bayard took his pen and made an occasional note. Mr. Thurman wore an impassive and judicial look. Mr. Frelinghuysen was more than usually dignified. Not a Senator left his scat until the bill and report had been read. The excited interest in the subject was shown at the moment the secretary announced the title of the report in a manner almost unprecedented in the Senate. A score of voices demanded, "Read, read." Evidently the report was written by Mr. Edmunds, for when the secretary stumbled ence or twice over the manuscript, Mr. Edmunds prompted him. Besides, its language and logic are characteristic.

When the report had been read through, the secretary said, "Signed by the members of the com-"Read the names," insisted at least a score of Senators in one breath. They were read, and then it was found that Mr. Morton's name was not there. Of the 14 members of the Joint Committee, every one had signed it except the Indiana Senater. Alleyes were turned toward him, but he offered no minority report and said nothing. A buzz of rehel from the suppressed excitement that had prevailed ran through the galleries. Mr. Sargent, who came in after the bill had been read, insisted on a second reading. This over, Senator Bogy proceeded to administer a sedative in the form of a tedious speech on the Louisiana question, which occupied the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. Morton stated to one of the House members of the committee this merning that, although he should not sign the report, he should probably say nothing in the senate to oppose the passage of the bill. He took strong grounds last session against the constitational power of Congress to throw the settlement of disputed questions growing out of a Presidential election into the Supreme Court or into any tribunal outside of the two houses.

IN THE HOUSE.

PROCTOR KNOIT DELAYS THE REPORT WITH A SPECU-THE COMMITTEE CONGRATULATED.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- In the House of Represcutatives Proctor Knott had called up his resolu on counting the electoral votes, reported several days ago, just before the adjournment last might, in order that he might take the floor to day immediately after the opening of the section and proceed with the discussion A majority of the members were impatient to hear the report which it was known that Mr. Payne of Ohio, Chairman of the House branch of the Electoral Committee, was ready to submit; but Mr. Knott, with his courstic obstinacy, insisted on his rights, although appealed to by his Democratic colleagues, and a majority of the House, evidently agentst its will, voted to allow him to proceed. His speech was calculated to defeat the Compromise bill. It had been carefully prepared, and, being delivered from an eligible point near the center of the Democratic side of ise, was listened to by about one-third of the members with marked attention. Still the feeling of impatience to hear the report of the Electoral Committee read was apparent all over the body, as well among the metabers as among the 100 or 200 persons admitted to the privileges of the floor, who enthered in the vacant space behind the seats and crowded the clonk rooms. Mr. Knott was not a very popular man to-day, and during the hour that he occupied the floor a great deal of grun: bling at the delay which his speech occasioned in the presentation of the important report was privately indulged in. At length he closed his remarks amid sup-

pressed appliance on the Democratic side. All eyes were turned to Mr. Payne, who had taken a eat on the Republican side of the center aisle, and who at once demanded recognition by the Speaker. The loud buzz of conversation which had drowned Mr. Knott's Voice and made it inpudible in the distant portions of the chamber gradually subsided. The few introductory remarks with which Mr. Payne presented the report were audibie only to those who were near him; but when he sent the document to the Clerk's desk and its title was announced by the reader, profound silence prevailed and every word could be distinctly heard in the remotest corners of the chamber. When the reading was completed, the House at once broke numerous little knots, and the discussion of the proposed bill became general. Each member of the committee was the center of a little gathering, and his explanations of the considerations which induced the committee to adopt this or that portion of the bill were listened to House and others sought out Mr. Payne, Mr. Springer, Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Willard, and other members of the

the afternoon attracted very little attention. Mr. Burchard of Illinois made an exceedingly able speech in reply to that delivered by Mr. Knott in the morning; but for the most part it fell on unwilling ears. The general sentiment seemed to be that the Knott resolutions and those presented by the minority of his committee were superseded by the more important report of the joint committee and that the discussion of the former was no longer of any great con equence. The principal questions involved in those resolutions were looked upon as settled by the report Mr. Payne had just presented, and the whole case was before the House in an entirely

THE JUDGES ON THE COMMISSION. ONLY ONE CERTAINLY A REPUBLICAN - JUDGE WAITE'S EXCLUSION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- While some Repubany party which should in the future obtain control of both houses and the court could perpetuate its power forever, others confine themselves to finding fault with the makeup of the contingent of judges to be drafted into the tripartite commission. They say that the Republicans do not get a fair showing; that the political bias of two of the judges is Democratic, that of one doubtful, while only one is known to be a pronounced Republican. Judge Clifford is an old-fashioned Democrat, who is believed to have imbibed no new political ideas since the days of Buchanan. Judge Field, although a Republican in Lincoln's time, has of late years it is understood, drifted to the Democracy. Judge Strong came to the Supreme Bench from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, to which

he was elected as a Democrat. During the

war he acted with the Republicans, but his present views

cannot be authoritatively stated. A Democratic Senator said three days ago, before there was any question of

putting him upon the commission, that he regarded him

as just as much a Democrat as Judge Davis. Judge Miller

is a Republican beyond all doubt. If the fifth judge selected should be Judge Davis, the Democratic ascendency in the commission would be complete. On the other hand, it is argued by others, who take a more hopeful view of the prospect, that the judges, for the credit of the bench, will seek to divest themselves of all partisan feeling, and will probably act together, looking only at the constitutional and legal aspects of the uestions presented. Judged in this light, the Republican case is believed to be impregnable. No one believes the commission will go behind the papers presented, further than to examine the election laws of the contested States. To consider evidence as to the fairness of an election, and take account of charges of fraud on one side in the voting or the returns, or of intimidation on the other, would be manifestly impossible. Time would not permit if the commission should desire to open

One criticism upon the composition of the judicial element in the commission is apparently well founded. Not only is the Chief-Justice excluded from the original four, but care is taken to prevent his selection as the fifth by expressly limiting the choice to the remaining associate ustices. This is certainly a reflection upon Judge Waite If he be shut out because be lives in the same State as Gov. Hayes, then provision should have also been made and Judge Hunt, who is a citizen of New-York.

WORKINGS OF THE PLAN. HOW THE MEMBERS WILL BE CHOSEN-FOUR STATES TO GO TO THE COMMISSION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- "What will be the practical workings of the plan?" is the question uppermost in the minds of all who look upon its adoption as certain. The five members of the commission from each house are to be chosen by viva voce vote. Will the Senate members all be Republicans and the House members all Democratef Probably not. The fairest way will be to let the caucuses of the two parties make up a ticket, the House Democrats to select three men and the Republicans two, and the proportion to be reversed on the Senate delegation. This is the plan suggested in the sessions of the Joint Committee, and would give each party the same strength upon the commission and give places to representative men of both parties in both

The afth judge must be either Swayne, Davis, Hunt, or Bradley, and as only Davis among these four sympathizes with the Democrats, the chances favor the selecshould be counted will under the law go to the commission. If it should decide the Tilden return to be valid, the subsequent proceedings would lose their interest. If the Hayes return should be ordered counted, then the next issue will be upon Louissans. Supposing that to be ounted for Hayes, then there would still be the conflicting returns from Oregon for the commission to act upon before the result could be known. The South Carolina returns must also go to the commission, but they will probably be disposed of by unanimous consent. The Democrats are still miding some hopes upon Oregon. Not that they think Cronin's return has any chance of being counted, but because of the possibility of the commission do iding that only two valid electoral votes were certified you the State. The same principle which would deprive the Democrats of one in New-Jersey, one in Virginia, one in Tennessee, and one in Missouri; but as there are no conflicting returns from those States the question could not be raised before the commission. The vote of Mississippi will probably be objected to on account of frauds and intimidation; but this will be a case for the two houses to decide, and of course the House of Repre seniatives will not consent to reject the vote, so it will be unted. It is a curious fact that the extreme partisan on both sides in the Hense of Representatives express he belief that this bill by its operation will give the dection to their opponents.

HOW THE REPORT IS RECEIVED. A VARIETY OF VIEWS BUT GENERAL ASSENT TO THE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 18 .- A common way of looking at the question among Republicans is from expediency. They think that they caunot afford now to refuse to submit their case to a fairly constituted tribunal of arbitration, because such refusal would lay them open to the accusation of doubting the strength of their position. The Democrats would charge them with knowing that they were wrong, and with fearing to accept a judicial determination of the rightfulness and legality of their cinims. Public sentiment they say is very sensitive just now, and is greatly influenced by business considerations. It would, they believe, severely condemn either party should it refuse to accept a fair settlement and take an attitude which would keep alive the existing agitation and suspense, with its disturbing effect upon trade. They argue thus: They cannot stand upon purely constitu tional objections, because the people care nothing for pice points of constitutional interpretation, but demand an immediate and amicable adjustment of the contro versy; to organize a movement to attack the bill would certainly involve the division of the Republican party in Congress into two factions, for the six Republicans who signed the report would feel bound to defend it, and they are all men of force, who could rally a strong following; the time to oppose the compromise scheme was at its incep-tion; if the prominent Republicans who are now condemning it had set their faces resolutely against all projects of the sort at the beginning of the session, and had planted themselves upon the firm constitutional ground that in the event of a failure of the two houses to agree the President of the senate must count the votes, the site ation would be very different now; but they assented to the notion that it was necessary to do something to pla-cate the angry and threatening Democrats, and it is folly now for them to declaim against the results of their own

weakness. Among the Democrats there was as great a diversity of views as on the Republican side of the House. The exact fairness of the bill was admitted by everybody, and "it is a way out of the difficulty " was an expression heard on every side. A sentiment seemed to prevail that as a way out of the difficulty, and probably the only one which would be presented, it would be the duty of committee to congratulate them personally on the suc-

explanation of points that were not fully understood of the Democrats of the House, as is well known, have since the election held the doctrine that The proceedings in the House during the remainder of the concurrence of both houses is necessary for the concurrence of both houses is necessary for the reception of the electoral vote of any State. Their theory is that the counting of the votes devolves mon Concress, and that it is an affirmative act which, like a judgment pronounced by a court consisting of two justices, requires the concurrence of both. In surrendering this proposition, as they do in the proposed bill, the Democrats believe that they have gone more than half way in meeting the Republicans. They say that the right of one house to reject the voic of a state has been accepted by Congress ever since 1885. The 22d Joint Rule, according to their theory, was simply adopted for the guidance of the two branches of Congress in the performance of its Constitutional duties, and conferred upon it by the Constitution; in other words, neither house nor both houses of Congress could acquire any jurisdiction over any question by means of a rule which it did not already possess. The office of rules, they say, is to regulate the exercise of power and not to confer it. Following out this line of reasoning the Democrats say that the Republicans, by the adoption of the 22d Joint Rule, admitted the right of a single house to prevent the recoption of the electoral votes from a State, while on the other hand the right of the Proofdent of the Senate to count the votes under any circumstances, as has been claimed by some of the Republicans, has never been admitted by any one.

Amid all this adverse crinicism very few Democrats could be found who declared their intention to vote against the bill. Had a public opinion been worked up immediately after the election, as some of them desired, they think they could have gone before the country asserting the rights they chain with a possibility of being sustained. But the more thoughtful of them work hold these opinions admit that there is no public sentiment anywhere to back them in taking what they call a strong position. They feel, therefore, their necessity of agreeing to a compromise as the only chance left them for sec the reception of the electoral vote of any State.

REPUBLICAN OPINIONS. -CONVERSATIONS WITH GEN. FRANT, MR. FERRY. AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The President toright, in conversation with a friend on the proposed electoral compromise, said that he had not yet had time to examin the bill carefully and critically, but on general principles he approved of a measure of the character alluded to, and if not objectionable in detail, or if it did not contain provisions at variance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, he would accord to it his prompt approval. He said that from the beginning he had felt no apprehension as to the final result, as be has always had great faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. There have been threatenings and incipient evidences of revolutionary purposes in some quarters, to meet which he had taken proper measures of precaction, and for which he will prepared until his responsibility is at an end. He said that he is much encouraged by the prospect of a peaceful solution of the difficulties for the two parties in Congress through a committee; having once agreed apon a common basis of adjustment of their differences, it will not be difficult to bring about a final settlement. He remarked that the initial steps are always the most difficult; what follows is easy. The country, he said, is now in a condition to begin a period of unexampled prosperity, founded on correct principles of business and proper standards of value, and all that is wanting is an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the Presiden-

Vice-President Ferry looks upon the proposed plan of settlement, if it becomes a law, as relieving him from a grave responsibility; one, however, from which he would not shrink in the absence of legislation distinctly defining his powers under the Constitution and the laws.

Gen. Garfield said that the proposition seems to him like mortgaging the future to get over the present hitch. He does not know how the bill may be interpreted, but if it proposes to give the commission power to go behind the returns from the States and investigate the manner in which elections were conducted, thus denying to a State the constitutional right to appoint its own elector. in its own way, he should feel bound to oppose it. He could speak as to the probabilities of its adoption, for it is a matter of such importance that on the first reading of the bill its full scope and meaning could not be entirely comprehended.

Judge Keiley said that his personal conviction is that the President of the Scuate possessed the full constitutional right to count the electoral vote, but that there is such a demand from the people for an immediate settlement of the pending question, that he is disposed to by aside his individual preference and belief to assent to the passage of the bill. He characterizes the report as able, plausible, and fair, and he believes that the Republi-

Henry F. Pierce says that he is heartily in favor of any casonable proposition looking to an early and peaceable sattlement of this question. The committee which has had the subject under consideration consists of some of the ablest and fairest men in both houses of Congress, tion of a Republican. When the court begins in the and a report upon which they agree must command the joint convention the States are to be called alphabetical- respect, and is quite sure to receive the support, of patrily. The first disputed State will be Floride, from which of men throughout the country. The recommendations there are two sets of returns. The question of which which they have made commend themselves to his judgment. He trusts that they will be discussed and acted upon without order to relieve the suspense under which the business interests of the country have suffered. Ever since the vote was cast in November last the country has been in great peril, how great few know or appreciate; and the determination of Senators Edmunds, Thurman, Conkiling, and Bayard and Representatives Hoar, Hew itt, McCrary, and Payne to come to an agreement which will avert the peril entitles them to the gratitude of the Republic. Mr. Pierce says that the proposition which to make known their wishes in a definite manner. It is evident that they wish for a speedy seitlement of this question upon a sound basis. Mr. Pierce hopes they will make it manifest by holding meetings all over the

Mr. Kasson of Iowa said: "It must be regarded as a proposition for a way out. We must look at it in that light. It should be very seriously considered. Some of the bitterest Democrats will oppose it. Some of the Represent wish to define my position. There should not be a cancus of the Republicans, as has been suggested, until near the end of the debate."

Mr. Frys of Maine said: "It is a curious machine. I do not see how the committee could have agreed upon a better plan, if they had to agree upon any plan at all are fixed that the Vice-President under the Constitution should count the votes. I believe most of the Kepubli cans have the same convictions, but I do not mean to say that I shall vote against the compromise by any manner of means."

Mr. Baker of Indiana said: ". The child is born; its name is Issacher; an ass crowching between two burdens.' I am mediaed to support the measure. If called upon to vote immediately after its reading, I should have voted for it. I want to consider some of its provisions more carefully. I am satisfied that it is a good way out. It has one good element in it. peals to the principle of Anglo-Saxon law, to the fairness of leaving disputed questions to a tribunal whose decision is unknown and anknowable. That principle was the basts of trial by jury. My investigation has led me to the conclusion that the two houses have the right to count the vote whenever they claim it, and that the Vice-President, when the two bouses claim the right, has no authority to count the vote as against them."

Mr. Poster of Ohio said: "I should have preferred to submit the question at issue to the Supreme Court of the United States itself, but am in favor of the proposition presented by the committee. I regard the tribunal proposed as a fair one, and believe that the interests of the country demand that some such settlement should be ande, and that whoever was elected should be possessed of the best possible title we can give him. I am certain, lieve that the Vice-President has the right to count the

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said: "I believe that in the abence of legislation the Constitution makes it the duty of the Vice-President to count the votes in case of disagree ent between theftwo houses. I believe it is competent, however, under the Constitution, to provide for counting the vote by legislation. If any proposition is to be made

perhaps this is as fair, under the circumstances, as could be agreed upon."

Mr. Whiting of Illineis considered the bill a raft which would go to pieces in crossing the stream.

Mr. Hubbel of Michigan said: "I think it is a plan which forces the Republican party to submit anew the questions as to whether its candidates have been elected to the abtrament of a commission, but am inclined to the abtrament of a commission, but am inclined to the abtrament of a commission, but am inclined to the abtrament of a commission, but am inclined to the abtrament of a commission, but am inclined to the opinion that the people, more especially the business and laboring interests of the country, will now compare the bill. Were it not the President and Scattle of the Country, will not compare the bill. Were it not the President and the properties a mode of a commission, but an inclined to the shirtance of the country, will now compare the bill. Were it not the President and the properties a made of a commission, but an inclined to the shirtance of the country, will now compare the bill. Were it not the President and the properties as made of a commission, but an inclined to the opinion that the people, more especially the business and laboring interests of the country, will now compare the bill. Were it not the President factory of the country, will now compare the bill my healty support as a mode of accommission, which might arise, said i defend the properties and the factory of the country, will not be supported by the business.

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GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

LYNCH'S SUBJUGATED DISTRICT. CASE WHICH MATCHES THAT OF ROBERTSON IN LOUISIANA, WHERE A DEMOCRAT GOT 6,000 MA-JORITY AND WAS DEFEATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- A good deal of adbitional testimony in regard to the late election in Misisalppi was takeп before Mr. Morton's committee to-day. Representative Lynch concluded his evidence. The substance of it was that in all the counties of his district except Claiborne and Warren, the registration was conducted with reasonable fairness; in those two counties, however, no less than 4,000 Republicans were denied the right to register, upon various pretexts; a very common what township, section, and range they lived, and as the sections and ranges are commonly known only to surveyors of course the colored people could not answer; in Jefferson and Claiborne Counties Mr. Lynch said there was systematic and effective intituida-tion, by means of rifle clubs which allowed no Republican meetings to be held; in spite of all this, however, he believed that a Republican majority of votes was put in the boxes ranging from 3,000 to 5,000; but this was overcome by the most glaring and open frauds, under what seemed to be a general arrangement throughout the district. Thousands of Republican ballots were removed from the boxes and Democratic ballots substituted in their place. By this means a district in which the Republicans have fully 17,000 maority, and which was made up in the gerrymandering of the State by the Democratic Legislature in such a way as to mass the heavy negro counties together, ried by the Democrate by a majority of over 3,000. The room of the Senate Committee is crowded every day with persons of both parties from Mississippi who have been summoned to testify. Senators Morton and Mitchell conduct the examination on behalf of the Republicans and Senator Kernaa is very diligent in looking out for points that can be used in favor of the Democrats

MR. HOAR DECIDEDLY AHEAD. HE LEADS MR. BOUTWELL BY 20 VOTES-AND MAY BE ELECTED YET BY REPUBLICANS.

IST THILEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Jan. 18 .- George Hoar has 104 votes and leads Mr. Boutwell 20 to-day. Two of the strongest men in the Legislature, Senators Kellegg of Brookline, and Adams of Worcester, went over from Mr. Boutwell to Mr. Hoar. The Hour men are exultant and full of confidence to-night. The contest is not likely, however, to be settled to-morrow. It may go over inte next week, but all indications now point to the election of Mr. Hoar. Three-quarters of the Democrats prefer him to Gov. Rice. Half of them at least will vote for him if the contest is skillfully managed. The Boutwell men held 84 votes to-day, but it was only with the view in the end of transferring them to some other candidate. They say they can hold 70 votes indefinitely, and thus block an election. This is doubtful, but they dare not yet break for any new candidate. It would be the signal to swell Mr. Hoar's vote by several more of their men It appears now as if, should the Democrats not decide to help Mr. Hour by their vote, he will before many days be help Mr. Hour by their vote, he will before many days be in a position to be chosen by Republican votes alone. No new candidate is talked of, except Judge Devens. He has friends among the Democrats, but the Boutwell men sre sky of taking bim and do not see the way clear to his election. They bold no format caucus until to-morrow. The Democrats met to-day and voted to stack to Abbott, but have put themselves in a position to campe at short notice if necessary. Mr. Morell, Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphed yesterday that it was important Mr. Boutwell sie ulu be elected, but without the least effect upon the vote. Senator Blaine was at the State House to-day.

THE DANGER NOW MENACING MR. HOAR. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.)

Boston, Jan. 18.-The Senatorial contest is growing in interest. The friends of Mr. Boutwell have concluded that it will be useless to continue the contest under his leadership, and those who are looking after his interests have arranged a programme, with the advice of Gen. B. F. Butler. It is now proposed to bring over the Boutwell votes as far as possible to Gov. Rice, and thus make him the Butler candidate for Senator. It is urged that Lieut. Gov. Knight's friends will give him a number of votes for the purpose of securing Mr. Knight's promation, and, as it is hoped, his succession in November next to the Governor's chair. The Journal strongly depre

cates this movement in a long leader and says: cates this movement in a long leader and says:

The absence of Gov. Rice from the state upon business which was important leaves him as is were at the mercy of those who without consultation with him propose to take his honored name and to attempt the defeat of a candidate who by the record of the votes is the choice of nearly a majority of the Republicans of the Legislature. We cannot believe that access will be the reward of this plot. We cannot believe that access will be the reward of this plot. We cannot believe that Gov. Rice covets the cosition under such peculiar circumstances. His election by such management would impair his usefulness in the public service. The effect of this move-His election by such manascionent would impair his use-fulness in the public service. The effect of this move-ment upon the Espablican party, should it be re-alized, can at once be seen. It would inevitably cause great disantisfaction. It would nevitably cause great disantisfaction. It would provoke an opposition next Fall which would test the utmost energies of the Republican party to held the State, while we could wish for flow. Rice any office within the gift of the Legislature, we cannot conceive that his ele-tion to the Senatorship as the candidate of Gen. Butler would either be an honor or a promotion. If the gentle-man whom it is proposed to sapplain by the desperate rally was a man of doubtful ability or tacking those essential qualifications which it how for this high posi-tion, then it unight be claimed that Gov. Rice, by his ad-mitted attainments, was a better candidate.

DETAILS OF THE VOTING-WHAT BOUTWELL MEN PROPOSE.

Boston, Jan. 18.-The Legislature took two oint ballots to-day without final result. The first (third of the series) resulted as follows:

The next ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes. 275
Necessary to a choice. 139
Boutwell received. 84
Boutwell received. 84
Hultor received. 104
Sectya received. The Legislature then adjourned. Commenting

Senatorial election, The Evening Journal says; Senatorial election, The Evening Journal says.

The most important ramor this morning in relation to the Senatorial contest is that the feleuds of Mr. Buttwell are beginning to consider the policy of breaking on Friday unless his steenath is largely augmented to-day. If they decide to break, the prombility is that they will endeavor to cleek Gov. Bice. The Hear men are very confident. The impression pre-mis that unless the Boutwell men break to-day or to-more with the will make a mistake and certainly insure the election of

ADDRESSES FROM LOUISIANA.

PRIENDS OF THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT ASE FOR RECOGNITION-PROTEST FROM CLEEGYMEN.

New-Orleans, Jan. 18.-An address has been ssaed to the people of the United States by a number of citizens here in behalf of the Nicholls government. existence of violence in the State is admitted and deplored, but is charged to the Republican government, which, "existing upon frauds and sustained against a people's will by force, is barred from this primary function because it is itself an organized injustice," It declares that the Republican government furthermore has profited by crimes of a certain class, using them before ecturning boards and committees in order to get their market value in votes, and it charges Gov. Kellogg with a reckless use of the pardoniug power. The circular concludes as follows: "By the late election, everywhere peacenble, as we have reason to believe, and not from any act of the usurping administration here, whose interests would rather have been served by violence, no matter how excited, but by the calm self-restraint of conservative and sober-minded people, having, in strict conformity with our State laws and in obedi-ence with those of the United States, relieved ourselves of a rule which we have patiently endured for years in all its imbeculty and anarchic tend-encies, we now earnestly appeal to our fellow-critizens in all the States of the Republic not to consider at the re-versal of our lawful action and to force us to confront again the evils of a government fatal alike to our inter-ests and our good name, which exists by irand and shauds by hatred and prejudice and the destruction of interests which should be common, and is compelled to defend its which should be common, and is compelled to defend its whole community the guilt of crime it profits by and does not pun'sh."

The address is signed, among others, by endured for years in all its imbeculty and anarchic tend

"There has been no condemnation of these acts by the press, by public meetings, or by the clergy." This is do-nied by the pastors, who say that they have attacked these crimes and have regularly given their people good

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP. END OF A HARD-FOUGHT CONTEST-GOV. SAUNDERS ELECTED ON THE THIRD VOTE. 'BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—The hardest fought senatorial contest ever known in Nebraska ended this afternoon. A pitter fight for two or three years has been waged against Senator Hitchcock. Through all he has borne himself with excellent judgment, made many friends, and done much good to this State. The opposing forces finally presented four leading candidates: ev-Gov. Saunders, Judge Briggs, Congressman Crounse, and J. C. Cowen. On the third joint ballot today the effemics of Hitchcock united upon Gov. Saunders, who was the weakest of all at the outset. An article published in The State Journal this morning, contain ing charges that the Burlington and Missouri Railroad had sent money here to operate against Hitchcock, is believed to have injured the latter. Some claimed that the charges of attempted conspiracy emanated from Hitchcock's friends. Until this morning Hitchcock was considered the strongest candidate in the field. The joint ballot this morning resulted: Saunders, 45; Hitchcock, 36; Savage, 26; scattering, 6, the Demoerats supporting Savage. This clearly indicated Hitch-cock's defeat; and on the ballot this afternoon, Saunders received 88 and Savage 24 votes. The result is regarded as a defeat by Hitchcock's friends, without there being any victory on the part of his leading enemies, as Saunders is the most conservative man of the lot. There is great excitement in the State over the result. Thousands assembled about the State House, and when the result was announced the immense throng put Gov. Saunders upon their shoulders and can ried him from the Capitol to the street. Mr. Saunders was first Governor of Nebraska under Mr. Lincoln's appointment, when the present Senator Paddock was Sec

SEVENTY-FIVE VOTES IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18 .- After four balots without result for United States Senator to succeed the late Andrew Johnson, the Legislature adjourned un--morrow. D. M. Key has been nominated; also W. C. Whitthorne. The last ballot, the 71st, stood-Key, 45; Bailey, 34; Whitthorne, 9; Bate, 8; necessary to a choice, 50. The Republicans voted for Key.

A DEAD-LOCK IN ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18 .- In the voting for United States Senator to-day four ballots were taken without a choice. Mr. Logan held his 99 votes steadily. Gov. Palmer's vote fluctuated from 88 to 86. The last ballot of the day (the tenth of the series) resulted as fol-

Whole number of votes, 202 | Davis received.
Necessary to a choice 1:3 | Anderson received | Logan received. 99 | Parish received | Palmer received | 86 | Haines received. Mr. Barthon of Kankakee, a Republican, having been called home by the news that his wife was dying, and his colleague, Mr. Buzy, a Democrat, having paired off with

him, 102 votes will now elect a Schator. The eleventh ballot resulted the same as the tenth.

THE ELECTIONS IN ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18 .- Resolutions

were offered in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Deimos, Republican, declaring that "we pronounce any statement affecting the fair name of the State in the matter of elections of the past year, no matter from what source it may come, as afterly devoid of truth and without any foundation whatever.

" Resolved, That the uninterrupted peace and harmony which prevail in the State of Alabama, and which were characteristic of the condition of the State dwing the past year, 1876, assure those whom it may concern of a bright and glorious future for a people who are carnestly desiring by industry and morality and good government to rebuild their material prosperity."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18 .- The Democrats of the Hd Congressional District to-day nominated Alvah W. Sulloway of Franklin.

THE BENNETT-MAY DULL.

FREDERICK MAY NOT WOUNDED. DIRECT AND EMPHATIC STATEMENT ON UNIM-PEACHABLE AUTHORITY-MAY NOT TOUCHED BY THE ONLY SHOT EXCHANGED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Certain reports have been widely and industriously circulated for the past ten days in the newspers, which I have every reason to believe have in a great measure been caused by persons in this city who, knowing the truth, yet desired to conceat it for the purpose of creating the impression that the late meeting between Messrs. May and Bennett was stopped on account of bloodshed. It has been daily published that the former was wounded, at one time slightly, at another severely, again mortally, and it has even been said he had died of his wound.

I now take this method to silence these falsehoods, and to inform the friends of Mr. May, on the authority of a letter from his second, that neither he nor any part of his clothing was hit, scratched, grazed, nor in any way touched by the one and only shot which was exchanged by the parties; and that the affair then terminated by the party seeking satisfaction declaring himself satisfied.

If there is any person who has been concerned directly or indirectly in circulating these falsehoods to which I have alluded, or if there is any one else disposed to question or contradict the facts as stated by me, and he will avow his responsibility in so doing, under his true signature, he will be promptly met by my real name and not by the fictitious one of New-York, Jan. 18, 1877.

DE. PHELPS DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY. Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Dr. Charles Phelps, discharging him from further at tendance as a witness before the Grand Jury in regard to the May-Bennett duel. The Judge said :

Dr. Puelps immediately left the court-room in company with Mr. Foley. The Grand Jury did not take up the ducling investigation at its session yesterday, and it is believed that the whole subjects will now be dropped.

FREDERICK MAY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- Frederick May is in this city. He arrived here last Tuesday, and is unburt. Mr. May does not seem to be taking any pains to avoid his friends, several of whom have seen and conversed

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The annual meeting of the State ultary Association will take place in this city on the 23d

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 18.—The steamer Perit re-mains ashore. She discharged about 490 barrels of potatoes Charleston, Jan. 18.—This was the second day of the races over the Washington course. The first race was wan by First Chance, the second by Hatteras, the third by Tom O'Neil.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last which

THE TURKISH DEFIANCE.

THE POWERS' PROPOSALS REJECTED. THE GRAND COUNCIL DELIBERATES ON THE CONFER ENCE SCHEME, AND REJECTS IT-CHRISTIANS REPRESENTED IN THE AMEMBLAGE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Grand Council, copposed of 180 members yesterday considered the last proposals of the European Powers, and unanimously rejected them. The Council also peremptorily refused to allow Midhat Pasha to negotiate further, except on the basis of the Turkish counter proposals. Midhat Pasha made a strong appeal to the Council. He was unheeded by the members, who shouted "Death before dishonor?" This decision will no doubt be followed by the immediate suspension of diplomatic relations between the five European Powers and the Porte.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL. AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION MAINTAINED-THE MEM-BERS DEFIANT-THE GRAND VIZIER UNHEEDED.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877. A dispatch from Constantinople to Renter's Telegram Company announces that the Grand Council to-day, after an animated debate, unanimously rejected the last proposals of the European Powers as contrary to the dignity, integrity, and independence of the Empire. Several speeches were made, but perfect agreement pro-

A later dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company sags 60 Christians participated in the Grand Council. After the proposals of the European Powers had been unanimously rejected, Midhat Pasha asked waether the Porte might not nevertheless enter upon negotiations with the Powers respecting the re-jected points. The Council answered no, and declared Turkish counter proposals were the only subject upon which the discussions of the Conference could be further carried on.

A third dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Constantinople gives the following account of the proceedings of the Turkish Council:

The Grand Council of the Empire met to-day. The first three hours of the sitting were occupied by the reading of a statement of the events which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Midhat Pasha then made a long speech, in the course

of which he gave an account of the Turkish counter proposals and the concessions which the Porte, in a spirit of conciliation, had made upon points where the Constitu tion would not thereby be infringed. He dwelt on the gravity of the situation. He spoke of the departure of the Plenipotentiaries, the possibility of war, the nerrors attending it, the injury it would do to the internal affairs of the country, the impossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the fact that Turkey could not rely upon any

Several speeches followed, the most noteworthy being made by the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs. All the speakers repelled the idea of accepting the European proposals. Midhat Pasha again pointed out the gravity of the crisis, and the distress which would result from a war. After hearing all the speakers the Council unanimously rejected the proposals, amid shouts of "Death before dishener!"

The French man-of-war Chateau-Renaud will arrive on Friday to take on board Count Chaudordy, the Plenipotentiary of France.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRY DEP ESSED. In its financial article The Times anys that trade is suffering in Russia on account of the prehensions of war. A cotton factory, employing 12.000 hands, would have had to suspend had not the Government afforded assist-

ROUMANIA DISPOSED TO BE NEUTRAL.

London, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877. The Vienna correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that advices have been received from Bucharest that the Roumanian Government has resolved to declare that it will remain neutral in the event of a war between Rus sia and Turkey. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877.

It is understood that 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 Turkish pounds paper money will be issued.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CANADIAN BOARD OF TRADE. OTTAWA, Jan. 18 .- At the morning session of the Dominion Board of Trade, the Hon. Mr. Stairs of Halifax addressed the board on the sugar question, stating that the consumption of sugar in Canada was 100,000,000 pounds per annum. He slso dwelf strongly on the importance of opening up more extended trade relations with the West Indies. He moved a reso to the effect that the Government be memorialized for a readjustment of the duties on sugar. Mr. Howland moved an amendment that a duty of 5 on all coal imported into this country. Mr. Patterson of Montreal moved that this scard favor, the adoption by Canada of a national pointy calculated to maintain and develop trade and domistic manufacture of the country, and especially such a readjustment of the tariff as may be necessary to release Brain. In sufficiently and may be necreasity for release Principles and to the first may be necreasity to release Principles and agricultural interests from the dufferential under which they labor in consequence of differential outles and drawbacks in the United States. Described was it progress of these resolutions when the morning session was adjourned.

acogress on the resolution after a protracted discussion in the afternoon session after a protracted discussion the Roc. Mr. Saurnes's resolution, recommending a read-ustment of the duties on sugar, was carried.

A motion was also carried in favor of the principle of protection in such articles as unequal American competion pressed most heavily upon. Amendments setting rth the principles of a national protective policy were

COMMOTION IN THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877. A Madrid dispatch to The Standard reports a deep sensation throughout the Basque Provinces in insequence of the promulgation of orders appointing the 1st of March as the date for the beginning of military conscription in each Basque Province. Gen. Quesada remains at Vittoria. The occupying army of 30,000 men will support the civil authorities. Perfect tranquility prevails up to the present hour.

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Jan. 18 .- The Lancashire cottonmasters yesterday rejected the operatives' terms. A FRANKFORT, Jan. 18 .- Herr Holthof, the

caudidate of the National Liberals, was to-day elected to the Reichstag by 3,000 majority. BILEOA, Jan. 18 .- The Governor has forbidden the Bischvan journals from discussing the question

of the fuerus under penalty of suspension. It is proba-ble that the municipality of this city will resign to a MONTREAL, Jan. 18 .- The De Lisle village

municipal election yesterday terminated in a brutal free fight, in which some 40 men were engaged. The town hall was completely sacked, and the polling booth wrecked. French Canadian roughs would not allow the English to vote, and consequently all the French candi-dates were elected.

THE OLD GUARD BALL. The Old Guard ball of last evening fairly

opened the season. It was expected that the hard times would affect most of all the first ball of the Winter, but notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, the gathering was at once large, select, and entertaining. The floor was crowded early by a numerous company of very young people, indicating that this season the young ladies of society are coming out in unusual number. The Turkish and the Spanish Ministers, the Dutch Consul-General, and numerous delegations from the Washington Light Infantry and the Palmetto Guard of Charleston and other Carolina clubs were present.

REAR-ADMIRAL SMITH'S FUNERAL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- Admiral Smith's nal Church in this city on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. The officers of the mavy and of the Marine Corps are requested to be present in undress uniform, as best suited to the present season. On the day of the funeral the flags of the Navy-yard in this city will be kept at half-mast from subrise until sunset, and 13 minute guns will be first at moon. The same bonors will be paid and the same number of guns fired at the other yards and invariatations and on the flagships of the accernisquadrons of the navy of the day after the receipt of the order of the Secretary of the Navy announcing his death. o'clock a. m. The officers of the navy and of the Marine

THE FISHKILL BANKS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18 .-- A Fishkill special to The Engle says a Government examiner and a State examiner now have possession of the National Bank of Pishkill and the Savings Bank. Elisina Dysuma of Cold Spring overdrew his account \$21,000, and beamade an assignment to one of the directors of the robust bank.